

	dak: <i>daak-</i> (O) grind		
HEJ17	Dak (Dak', Daq), see Narga <i>daka, daka, daga</i> (O) 1. stone; 2. turning round, return, reward; 3. down, toward a lower part; 4. swimming; <i>daaqaa</i> (O) border; <i>daka</i> (T) ground		
HDE67	Daka (Daca), cf Dakka, Deke	08/38	[+ Gu]
JEH76	Daka, see Daha daka a.: <i>allatti</i> (O) any large bird		
HBR67	Daka Alati (Daca Alati) (hill?)	05/37	[+ WO]
HBFB81	daka b.: <i>baru, baruu</i> (O) learn, get used to Daka Baru (Gara D. B.) 03°30'/39°26' 1229 m (mountain near the border of Kenya)	03/39	[Gz]
HBFB81c	Daka Baru (locality) 03°36'/38°56'	03/38	[Gz]
HBS31	Daka Kwiliney (Daca Cuilinei) (mountain?) daka sedadi: <i>sedada</i> (sädada) (A) bare, without covering	04/37	[+ WO]
JCB89	Daka Sedadi (Daca S.) 06°16'/41°34' 808 m	06/41	[WO It Gz]
HCR38	Dakano, see Dekano <i>dakanu</i> (Afar) elephant		
JDJ06c	Dakar (historically recorded in the 1400s) south-east of Harar, see also Deker	09/42	[20]
HFD..	Dakashaha The Catholic missionaries Prutky and Lang, expelled from Ethiopia, on 16 February 1753 passed Mai Timket and spent the night at a place which Prutky writes Dackaschaha. As they felt sufficiently near the area where they would be protected by the Bahr Negash, they parted the following morning from the Muslim caravan they had accompanied from Gondar and so far. [Prutky's travels .., 1991 p 335]	13/38	[+ n]
JDJ..	Dakata (Dakhata), see Babile : Valley of Marvels		
JDK20	Dakata (Dacata) (area), cf Daketa dakata yerrey: <i>yeri</i> (O) lean, emaciated	09/42	[+ WO]
JDC18	Dakata Yerrey (Dacata Ierei) (area) dakay adade: <i>adada</i> (O) aunt	08/42	[+ WO]
JBR70	Dakay Adade (Dacai A.) (mountain) 05°05'/41°30' 345 m	05/41	[+ WO Gz]
JEH74	Dakbivie (Dakbwie) (well) 12°28'/41°07' Dakbwie, the place of our latest encampment, lay at the western extremity of Mount Dagar. [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]	12/41	[WO Gz Ne]
JCG83	Dakera, see Darera		
JDD50	Daketa 08°40'/42°34' 1048 m	08/42	[Gz]
JDD70	Daketa 08°50'/42°34' 1210 m	08/42	[Gz]
HFE86	Dakeyano (Dak'eyano, Daqeyano) 14°19'/39°03' 2040 m	14/39	[Gz q]
HCP04	Dakia (forest) <i>dakiye</i> (A), <i>daakkiyee</i> (O) kinds of wild duck	07/36	[WO]
HBK95	Dakiyo, G. (area)	04/38	[WO]
HBM46	Dakka (area) <i>dakka</i> (A) large metal vessel for fermenting dough; (O) rock on land; <i>ararsa</i> (O) peace-making, reconciliation	04/39	[WO]
HBM01	Dakka Arasa (area)	03/39	[WO]
HBL41	Dakka Chro (area) <i>dakka dima</i> (O) rock with the baobab tree?	04/38	[WO]
HBL41	Dakka Dima (area)	04/39	[WO]

HBM74	Dakka Dima (Dacka Dima, Dacca D.) 04°17'/39°42' 1117 m (with seasonal waterhole)	04/39	[WO Gz MS]
HBK94	Dakka Kurrari (area) dakka wata: <i>daka watta</i> (O) rock of the hunter?	04/37	[WO]
HBM70	Dakka Wata (D. Uata, Daccuatta) (area) 04°39'/41°33' <i>dakkabore</i> (O) rock with hydromel?	04/39	[+ WO Gz]
JCR78	Dakkabore (area), cf Dekabora	07/42	[WO]
HBR15	Dakkamunna, see Kumbi dakkaroba: <i>roba, robaa</i> (O) rain		
HBL22	Dakkaroba (Takoaroba) 03°48'/38°38' (with seasonal waterhole)	03/38	[WO Wa Gz]
HDJ49	Dakke Debelo (Dacche D., Dokkie Dabalo) 09°25'/37°26' 2288 m	09/37	[+ It Gz]
HBT25	Dakkura, see Dackura		
HDB61	Daklo (T. Daclo) (hill) <i>dakna, daqna</i> (O) body /of person or animal/	08/35	[+ WO]
HEL74	Dakna (Dacna) 12°26'/38°51' 2182 m	12/38	[+ n]
HDF96	Dakne (Dacne) (area) 1464 m daksile: <i>daqsi</i> (Som) fly	09/39	[+ WO]
JDK93	Daksile (Dacsile) (area) <i>dakub</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Grewia trichocarpa</i>	09/42	[+ WO]
KCP47	Dakub (Dacub) 07°39'/46°20' 610 m	07/46	[+ WO Gz]
HCS95	Dakuna (Dak'une, Daquna, Dacun, Dakonna) 08°05'/37°58' 2343 m (centre of a sub-district in the 1960s), see under Imdibir In the 1890s this was one of the Shewan garrison bases in Chaha in Gurageland. <i>dakwa</i> (T) collar; <i>dakway</i> (T) be impoverished	08/37	[x Gz WO]
HES43	Dakwa (Dacua, Wek'in, Weqin), see also Wekin? 13°04'/37°49' 2713 m (with Gondarine church) <i>dal</i> (Som) country, land, territory; <i>dhal</i> (Som) children, descendants; <i>dhaal</i> (Som) earthenware cooking vessel, smoking pipe; (O) (Daal-) inherit; (Dal) give birth	13/37	[+ WO Gu Gz]
JBS28	Dal Dal (waterhole) 04°45'/35°58' 368 m dal l.: <i>lele, leelee</i> (O) dirt	04/43	[WO Gz]
JCR36	Dal Lehele, see under Hamero <i>dala, dalaa</i> (O) 1. area closed to cattle; 2. new-born baby, offspring; 3. female animal e.g. mare; 4. usury, interest, profit; (dhala) 1. inheritance; 2. marrying a widow of one's brother	07/42	[WO]
HEE59	Dala 11°21'/39°19' 2037 m	11/39	[Gz]
HET39	Dala (Dela) 12°59'/39°19' 2294 m	13/39	[Gz]
JCP52	Dala, see Dalla dala kara: <i>kara, qaraa</i> (qara) (O) 1. road, path; 2. edge; 3. far-away place; 4. never, not at all; 5. green chilli; 6. dry sorghum stalk		
HDM67	Dala Kara	09/39	[WO]
HC...	Dalacha, in Duro in the lake region There are local people belonging to the Eka clan of the Arsi Oromo.	07/38?	[x]
JDR73	Daladdu (area) dalahati: <i>hati, hatii</i> (O) mother	10/41	[WO]
JEP64	Dalahati 13°17'/41°05' 389 m	13/41	[Gz]
JDD32	Dalalaha (area) dalalian maru: <i>maru</i> (O) swirl, roll, wind	08/42	[WO]
JEP94	Dalalian Maru 13°31'/41°03' -25 m, below sea level	13/41	[WO Ne Gz]
JCD13	Dalanac, see Dabanak		

GCU76	Dalanchi (Dalanci) (area)	07/34	[+ WO]
HEE78	Dalanta, see Delanta		
HEP26	Dalasa, Jebel (Delesa) 12°54'/36°11' dalata: <i>dalate</i> (O) first-born, eldest son; <i>dhalatta</i> (O) one who is adopted into a clan	12/36	[WO Gz]
HDE64	Dalata (mountain) 08°46'/38°49' 2133 m	08/38	[n]
HDH77	Dalata, cf Deleta	09/36	[WO]
HDM40	Dalata, M. (area)	09/39	[WO]
HDA72	Dalati (Delatti) 08°51'/35°03' 1776 m, cf Daleti	08/35	[Gz]
HDG05	Dalati, T. (hill)	09/35	[WO]
HDG19	Dalati, see Daleti		
HEM73c	Dalati <i>dalatti, daalattii</i> (O) grey /usually of female animals/	12/39	[Gu]
GDU.?	Dalatti, village north-east of Asosa at some distance from the Abay river. From 1975 five Norwegians worked at two stations in Dalatti and Agalo. [P Wallmark 1977]	10/35?	[x]
HDH85	Dalatti (mountain) 1790 m	09/36	[WO]
HDD63	Dalbatta (mountain) <i>dalbo</i> (Som) 1. send away on an errand; apply for job; 2. having knock-knees	08/37	[WO]
HCK64	Dalbo (Dalbu), see Delbu		
HCK63	Dalbu, see Damota <i>dale, daalee</i> (O) cows /mostly/ with grey colour; <i>dalee</i> (O) 1. camel; 2. melted butter; <i>Dale</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo		
HDG38	Dale 09°20'/35°31' 1837 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDH58	Dale (Luber, Lubet) (mountain) 09°33'/36°27' 1242 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ32	Dale 09°22'/36°52' 1876 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ60	Dale 09°42'/36°41' 1460 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK78	Dale 09°45'/38°15' 2583 m dale m.: <i>male, malee</i> (O) without; <i>dalee</i> (Som) decorate; establish a nation; <i>male</i> (Som) thought, idea; <i>Male, Malie</i> , name of an ethnic group	09/38	[Gz]
HBK18	Dale Male	03/38	[WO]
HD...	Dale Sedi sub-district (-1997-)	08/35?	[n]
H...	Dale sub-district (-1997-) dale suchi: <i>suukii</i> (O) shop, store	../..	[n]
HDG04	Dale Suchi sub-district (Dalie ..should be Suki?) (centre in 1964 = Immo)	09/35	[+ Ad]
H...	Dale Wabera sub-district (Dalie ..) (centre in 1964 = Wabera) (-1964-1997-)	08/35?	[n Ad]
HDA82c	Dale wereda (Dalie ..) (centre in 1964 = Alem Teferi) By the late 1900s six megalithic sites were known within the wereda. <i>dalecha, dalicha</i> (A) grey; <i>dalecho</i> (A) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Olinia usambarensis</i> ; <i>dalacha</i> (O) grey /animal/; <i>dalcha</i> (O) sperm	08/35	[+ Ad]
HDC08	Dalecha (Daleccia), see Seto		
HDE05	Dalecha (Oriessa, Uriessa, Uryesa) 08°09'/38°54' 1710 m	08/38	[Gz WO Gu]
HDK19	Dalecha 09°12'/38°22' 2695 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDG29	Dalecha (area) 1776 m		
JDG29	Dalecha (Gebel Daleccia, Dalesha, Dalecho)	09/40	[WO Gz Wa]

	(mountain) 09°13'/40°40' 1513 m		
	Coordinates would give map code JDG19		
HCP69	Dalecho (Bore) 07°49'/36°34' 1847 m	07/36	[Gz]
	dalecho dako: <i>dhako</i> (Som) 1. summit, crown of the head; 2. hide oneself; <i>dhaqo</i> (Som) raise, breed, care for one's own family		
??	Dalecho Dako (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
JE...	Daleh (at left bank of Awash)	11/41	[18]
JDR28	Dalelmale (Dallei Malle) (area)	10/42	[WO Gz]
	10°07'/42°20' 838 m, cf Deleyemeley		
HDJ33	Daleta 09°22'/36°54' 1846 m	09/36	[Gz]
	daleti: <i>dalatti</i> (O) grey /usually of female animals/		
HDA79	Daleti (Dalatte)	08/35	[LM WO]
HDG19	Daleti (Dalati, Dalatti) (with church Maryam)	09/35	[Gz WO Gu]
	09°10'/35°38' 1709 m, west of Gimbi		
HDG29c	Daleti (Dalleti) (mountain west of Gimbi)	09/35	[+ Mi]
	According to H.A. Quinn (1962) an occurrence of ultrabasic rocks was assumed, as a large amount of talc is present and the alteration product of the bedrock is a variety of birbirite. Two streams which drain the Daleti area were panned for platinum in 1962 and 1963, but nothing was found. [Mineral 1966] (which Daleti?:) In 2004 it was officially said that resources of marble at Daleti amount to 2.8 million tons. [Facts about Ethiopia p 93] (which Daleti?:) In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Daleti regular (<i>medebegna</i>) constituency had 38 polling stations and 19,205 registered voters of whom 92% cast their votes. The only recorded party was BGPDUF with 14,570 votes and candidate Ato Fensa Kuja Godo. An independent candidate Ato Jafer Asmani Almamun received 2,727 votes. The remaining 286 votes are not explained. [www.electionsethiopia.org]		
HDH84	Daleti 09°52'/36°06' 1202 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ20	Daleti (mountain) 09°16'/36°41' 1667 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ35	Daleti (area), see under Haretu	09/37	[WO]
HDL46	Daleti 09°29'/37°10' 2225 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK83	Daleti (area)	09/37	[AA]
HDL52	Daleti (Daletti) 09°34'/38°39' 2289 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL61	Daleti (Daletti) (with church) 2666 m nearby	09/38	[AA WO]
HDL62	Daleti (Daletti) 09°37'/38°36' 2526 m	09/38	[Gz]
	(with church Silase)		
HDL75	Daleti 09°46'/38°56' 2304 m (with church Maryam)	09/38	[Gz]
HDL77	Daleti (Bocolo) 09°41'/39°04' 2577 m	09/39	[Gz WO]
	see under Webera		
HDL77	Daleti 09°47'/39°07' 2609 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDL85	Daleti (with church)	09/38	[AA]
HDL91	Daleti 09°55'/38°32' 2203 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM61	Daleti 09°40'/39°26' 2771 m	09/39	[Gz]
JDC46	Daleti Afeta (Gara Daletti) (mountain)	08/42	[Gz WO]
	08°34'/42°07' 1155/1345 m		
	Coordinates would give map code JDC45		
HD...	Daleti Wenji (in Gimbi awraja)	09/35?	[Ad]
	A mission primary school in 1968 had 77 boys and 13 girls, with 4 teachers.		
HCR97	Daletti (church)	08/37	[WO]
HDL46	Daletti (plain)	09/39	[WO]
HDL78	Daletti, see under Deneba	09/39	[WO]

JEA72	Daleymate (Daleimate) (area) dalgal galla: <i>Galla</i> (A) Oromo; <i>gala</i> (O) camel	11/40	[+ WO]
GDE89	Dalgal Galla, Gebel (hill) 08°54'/34°19'	08/34	[WO Gz]
HDD62	Dalidao (mountain) 3200 m	08/37	[WO]
HC...	Dalie (centre in 1964 of Wushayie sub-district) cf Dale	07/37	[Ad]
HDE72	Dalita 08°53'/38°38' 2266 m	08/38	[Gz]
JCM63	Dall <i>dalla, dallaa</i> (O) fence, cattle enclosure, 'kraal'; <i>della</i> (dälla) (A) 1. be comfortable; 2. be biased, show favour	06/44	[WO]
JCP52	Dalla (Dala) 07°43'/40°55' 1520 m, cf Delle <i>dallad</i> (Som) umbrella <i>dalladu</i> (O) kind of marsh grass, bulrush?	07/40	[WO Gz]
JDH33	Dalladu (Calladu, Kalladu), railway station 09°23'/40°50' 1149/1268 m, see under Afdem (Gz has Kalladu at JDH31)	09/40	[MS WO Gz]
HCR52	Dallati (mountain) 2120 m, see under Jimma cf Dalati, Dalatti, Daletti <i>dalle</i> (A) hips /of woman/	07/36	[WO]
HCJ66	Dalle	06/37	[WO]
HCJ74	Dalle (Dale)	07/37	[WO LM]
HCK39	Dalle Avio (Italian name, airport of Dalle)	06/38	[Gu]
HCK49	Dalle, see Yirga Alem	06/38	[WO]
HDH02	Dalle, T. (hill) 2095 m	09/35	[WO]
JDN66	Dalle Faghe	10/40	[Ne]
JDR28	Dallei Male, see Dalelmale		
HDG29c	Dalleti, see Daleti		
HC...	Dallo (area) On 6 August 2000 the second female priest of the Mekane Yesus Church was consecrated in Dallo congregation. She was Hirut Megersa and had studied theology in England. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2000 no 1]	06/39	[Gu]
HD...	Dallo (Dallu?) in Arsi, near the Liban forest Doctor Frیده Hylander was there with his caravan /in 1931?/, they passed the Ganale river and saw a kind of jungle in Dallo. It was a border area between Oromo and Somali. Fitawrari Welde Yes was resident in the village being the centre of Dallo. He had arranged for a church to be built of bamboo, but no Orthodox priest wanted to live so far away, so the church was empty. [F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 208-212] <i>dallu, dalluu</i> (O) hump	../..	[x]
HDC79	Dallu, T. (hill) dalo: <i>dhalo</i> (Som) 1. crown of the head; 2. be born	08/37	[WO]
HCK58	Dalo (area), cf Delo	06/38	[WO]
HDB61	Dalo 08°47'/35°50' mountain peak 2038 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDE66	Dalo 08°46'/39°02' 1951 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDH..	Dalo (village), see under Nekemte	09/36	[n]
HDH12	Dalo 09°10'/35°55' 1735 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDJ10	Dalo (mountain) 09°10'/36°41' 2164 m	09/36	[Gz]
JDA99	Dalo 08°59'/40°36' 1982 m	08/40	[Gz]
JDH34	Dalo (mountain) 09°22'/41°05' 1800 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDH47	Dalo 09°32'/41°44' 1377 m, cf Delo	09/41	[WO Gz]
HDT98c	Dalo Bet sub-district (.. Biet ..) (centre in 1964 = Akista) dalo galalo: <i>galala</i> (O) grass; <i>galalu</i> (O) shake of soil	10/39	[+ Ad]

- from uprooted grass
- HCL34 Dalo Galalo 06°37'/38°49' 2185/2548 m 06/38 [x Gz]
dalo s...: *siba*, *siiba* (O) a large jar in which beer is brewed;
Siba, a lineage of the Borana
- HDH01 Dalo Siba 09°09'/35°49' 1847 m 09/35 [Gz]
- HDH11 Dalo Siba sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gimbi) 09/35 [Ad]
Dalocha, traditionally a Gurage area
- HCT60 Dalocha (Daloccia) (town,area) 07°47'/38°15' 2048 m 07/38 [Ad WO Gz]
In a survey 1961-62 there were seen at a Monday market about 1,000 cattle.
The school was started in 1964/65, with grade 6 added in 1970/71 and grades 1-8
existing in 1979/80. In 1992/93 there were 218 male and 132 female students,
with 11 male and 2 female teachers.
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, 1994 p 141]
- HCT60 **Dalocha sub-district** (centre in 1964 = Dengi) (-1964-1997-)
The primary school (in Haykoch & Butajira awraja) in 1968 had 161 boys and
10 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.
In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Dalocha constituency, in Selti zone, had 62
polling stations and 51,478 registered voters of whom 85% cast their votes.
Dominating party was EPRDF with 31,803 votes and candidate Weyzero Betula Abidela
Buser. An independent candidate Ato Kedir Sirimolo Lilemo received 7,252 votes. The
remaining 4,688 votes are not explained.
[www.electionsethiopia.org]
- ?? Dalofa (west of Angolala) 09/39 [Ha]
King Sahle Selassie in the beginning of a campaign "made an excursion to a knoll at some
distance from the encampment, whence on a range stretching to the south-eastward, the
hill of Dalófa was conspicuous. Hereon His Majesty has recently /in the 1830s/ erected a
palace which he rarely visits --"
[W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 174-175]
- dalol: *dalool* (Som) hole, opening
- JFA65 Dalol (Dallol, Dalul) 14°12'/40°14' -123 m, below sea level 14/40 [Gz]
- JFA76 **Dalol** (Dallol) 14°16'/40°17' c50 m 14/40 [WO Gu Mi Ne]
- JFA84 Dalol 14/40 [MS]
The European name Salt Valley refers to a 220 km long and 30 km wide region, called
Adodagad in the local language (and partly extending into Eritrea?). In this depression
there is common salt, potash, bromides and iodine.
[Mineral 1966]
- geol A crater 30 m across was blown out near Dalol in October 1926. Nowadays sulphur and
saline springs and fumaroles are active in the area. [Mohr 1961 p 227]
There are deposits of potash. Hot geyser springs in the south-west emit salts and form
incrustations. Exploitation by Compagnia Mineraria Coloniale /inside Ethiopia or
Eritrea?/ during World War I provided 20,000 tonnes of potash analogue to Stassfurt salt.
[Guida 1938]
In the northern part of the Salt Plain, important quantities of sylvite and carnallite occur.
East-west faults, downthrown southward, have produced scarps which have weathered to
pinnacles; the strata of these pinnacles expose pink salt alternating with shaley gypsum.
The salt contains an average of 0.5% KCl, though contents of up to 6% KCl obtain in the
uppermost halite beds. These potassium salts have been largely supplied by hot springs
some of which are of the geyser type. The waters of these hot springs, active today and
ranging in temperature from 80 to 130°C, contain about 0.5% KCL together with
appreciable quantities of KBr. In a small lake north-east of Black Mountain crater
(formed by the explosion of October 1926) the saturated waters are precipitating material
containing between 40 and 99% KCL, admixed with halite and carnallite. The supply rate
from neighbouring hot springs is estimated at over 1000 tons KCl per year.

Between the years 1925-29 an Italian company mined 25,000 tons of sylvite, averaging 70% KCl, which was transported by rail to Mersa Fatma at the Red Sea coast.

[P A Mohr, Geology 1961 p 239-240]

The period 1916-1953: Exploitation of common salt has been practiced from time immemorial, and in more recent times in the Karumbad zone. The salt was transported inland on camels. An industrial track from Mersa Fatma at the coast of Eritrea to a point 28 km from Dalol was ready in April 1918. Potash production is said to have reached about 50,000 metric tons /per year?/ after the industrial track was constructed. The activity was stopped after World War I owing to large-scale supplies from Germany, USA, and USSR. Unsuccessful attempts to reopen production were made in the period 1920-1941. The Dallol Co. of Asmara sold a few tons of these salts to India in 1951-1953.

[Mineral 1966]

Salt Valley (Adodagad in the local language) is about 220x30 km. Dalol mountain rises 50-60 m above the valley. In addition to common salt there is potash, bromides, and iodine. The salts originated in a former salt lake which was separated from the Red Sea by the uplifting of a mountain chain. Salt may be found as deep as some hundreds of metres. The active volcanoes with gas emanation are located in an east-west line.

The thermal sources, which are gyrus-like, have brought the potash to the surface. Thus, the primary deposit in the depth has been transformed into a secondary deposit at the surface. In October 1926, a new crater 30 m in diameter was formed. The thermal waters stopped bringing the potassium minerals to the surface for a time. When there was flow again, the mineralogical composition of the salts changed. The temperature of the main potash source is 80-100°C.

[Mineral 1966]

The period 1959-1965: Field geology surveys were completed by Parsons Co. of USA. Until 1965 about 10,000 holes had been drilled at 65 locations. [A geological sketch is on page 496 of "Mineral occurrences of Ethiopia".] Particularly interesting formations were called the Crescent ore body, to be mined by open pit method but with the potash deep down, and the Massley ore body to be mined by underground room and pillar method, as in coal mining. An annual production of 600,000 tons per year was estimated to be possible.

[Mineral 1966]

1960s The Emperor inspected the Dalol sulphur and salt mine on 16 January 1960, and the potash mining on 25 May 1966.

"A Dallol, à 120 mètres *au dessous* du niveau de la mer, s'étale un fond marin asséché soumis à l'activité volcanique. Des travertins colorés d'orange et de jaune se mêlent à ciel ouvert au soufre, au sel, à la potasse. Sol en plein effervescence. Une multitude de monticules et de cônes crachotent, dans des gargouillement de marmites, des geysers de vapeurs sulfureuses. Paysage minéral, vénusien, où la nature prend le parti de l'art abstrait."

"A cinquante kilomètres, une chaîne de volcans actifs. Et tout autour, une autre vantardise de la nature, cette fois dans le style gigantesque de l'Amérique ou de la Chine: une plaine de sel de 70 kilomètres de long, de 30 kilomètres de large et épaisse en certains endroits de plus de mille mètres. Du sel pour l'éternité! Nous nous trouvons à proximité d'un lac salé en constante évaporation, dans une atmosphère de fournaise: 40 à 60 degrés pour une humidité relative parfois supérieure à 70%. Pourtant, depuis au moins un millénaire, les chameliers du Tigré viennent découper ce sel à la hache pour l'émporter sous forme de briques d'une dizaine de kilos vers les marchés de Makalé et d'Addi Caieh, à trois jours de marche."

[C Monty, Ethiopie ..., Paris 1968 p 14]

text Bellavita, I giacimenti potassici di Dallol, *in* L'Ingegnere, 1931 no 8.

picts R Sauter & R Michaud, L'Ethiopie, Zurich 1968

p 94,96 three colour photos;

C Monty, Ethiopie ..., Paris 1968 p 12,13 two colour pictures;

G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968

pl 5 two-page colour picture;
 G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 135 air view of
 "whirlpool labyrinth" of magma about 10 km from Dalol hill,
 pl 136 Dalol hill with "needle", pl 137 two-page colour
 picture (same as in Kirchen .. above), pl 138-149 some
 photos of work with salt blocks;
 K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)
 p 153 salt excavated in Dalol being transported by camel caravan
 heading for Mekele.

JFA..	Dalol sub-district (-1997-)	14/40	[n]
JCL25	Dalot 06°31'/43°56' 533 m <i>dalota</i> (O) tribe, origin, birthplace, descent	06/43	[WO Gz]
HBK27	Dalota (mountain) 03°52'/38°11' 969 m	03/38	[WO Gz]
HCR36	Dalota 07°32'/37°14' 2823 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDD83	Dalota 08°54'/37°48' 2378 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDE64	Dalota 08°46'/38°50' or 51', 2133, 2121 m (with church Gebriel), see also Guji	08/38	[Gz]
HDE74	Dalota (Dalata) (mountain) 08°54'/37°48' 2419 m (centre in 1964 of Ensilale sub-district), see under Akaki	08/38	[Ad WO Gu]
HDL35	Dalota 09°24'/38°54' 2622 m (with church Mikael)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL50	Dalota 09°34'/38°25' 2226 m (with church Maryam)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL66	Dalota 09°40'/39°01' 2541 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL84	Dalota, two at 5km distance (w churches, one Mikael) Dalota 09°50'/38°55' 1814 m, 09°51'/38°53' 1837 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCG97	Dalota (Daalota) 07°13'/40°30' 2090 m	07/40	[Gz WO Gu]
JDD52	Dalota (area) 08°39'/42°37' 1159 m	08/42	[WO Gz]
JDH59	Dalota (area) <i>dalotee</i> (O) sparrow <i>daloti</i> (O) same as <i>dalota</i> above	09/41	[WO]
JDD62	Daloti (area)	08/42	[WO]
HFF96	Dalsoli (area) <i>daltu</i> , <i>daltuu</i> (O) female /animal/	14/39	[WO]
JCN54	Daltu (Tulu Dalto) 07°43'/40°12' 1864 m	07/40	[Gz WO]
??	Dalu Ali A prominent basalt hill near the Aramis stream north of Gewane, some 150 m in elevation. There are found an assortment of fossil pigs, carnivores, horses, rhinos, bovinds, hippos, and monkeys. [J Kalb 2001 p 221-222]	10/40	[20]
HBE13	Daluch (Dalucc) (area) 03°49'/38°43' 1466/1623 m	03/38	[Gz WO]
JFA65	Dalul, see Dalol		
HDH76	Dam 09°47'/36°15' 2106 m <i>dama</i> (O) 1. (daamaa) reddish-brown, bay /colour of horse/; 2. ('Dama) whey; <i>dama</i> (A) reddish-brown; <i>damma</i> (O) honey in general /red, white etc/; <i>dhama'</i> (Som) to faint /from dehydration/; <i>dem</i> (A) blood; <i>Dama</i> , name of a negroid tribe in the south-west	09/36	[Gz]
HBP93	Dama (area), cf Dema	05/36	[WO]
HCL00	Dama 06°24'/38°28' 2773 m	06/38	[WO Gz]
HEA96	Dama (area) 758 m damahale: <i>dammalle</i> (Konso) highest deity of the Galgussa people	11/35	[WO]
JEC40	Damahale (Damai Ali, Dama A., Dhamali, Dema'ali) (mountain) 11°19'/41°38' 831/1065 m An immense shield volcano south of Asaita that towers over the western shore of lake Abhé. Basalts of lava flow from Dama Ali are of a type called Tholeiites and are	11/41	[WO Gz]

characteristic of ocean floors. Obsidian is present on its flanks.

[J Kalb 2001 p 34, 37]

Damahawi, an ethnic group?

Dejazmach Aberra (Abarra) in 1910 was charged with governing Damahawi and Azebo.

damal (Som) thorn tree, *Acacia* spp.

KDA45	Damal Abodi (Damalabodi) 08°34'/45°17'	08/45	[Gz WO]
JBP33	Damale 04°49'/40°59' 822 m	04/40	[Gz]
HDJ45	Damam 09°29'/37°07' 2319 m	09/37	[Gz]
	damanekay: <i>demena qey</i> (A) cloud being red?		
HCN32	Damanekay (Damanecai)	07/35	[+ WO]
JCK08	Damanleh	06/43	[WO]
HEU..	Damaskal (Damascal) (mountain)	12/39	[+ It]
	As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Alage.		
HDS60	Dambacha, see Dembecha		
HFD47	Dambagwina, see Indabaguna		
HCD93	Dambala (lake), see Abaya		
HBM73	Dambaldoro, see Dembel Doro		
	<i>dambali</i> (O) deep /water/		
HC...	Dambara, see Denbara Kela		
	<i>dambas</i> (Som) ash, ashes		
JBS46	Dambas	04/43	[WO]
JCK74	Dambasuerer [=Dambas Werer?]	06/42	[Gz]
	06°58'/42°52' 625 m		
HBL29	Dambau (hill) 03°52'/39°14'	03/39	[WO Gz]
HER07	Dambea, see Dembea		
	<i>dambi</i> (O) 1. large wild fig tree, <i>Ficus</i> spp, <i>F. thonningii</i> ; 2. custom, law, rule;		
	<i>dambi</i> (Som) blame; crime; <i>dambee</i> (Som) be last, be behind		
HCD77	Dambi (area), cf Dembi	06/38	[WO]
HCR83	Dambi, see Ambuye		
HD...	Dambi (river valley in Wellega)	09/..?	[Mi]
	In a tributary, gold has been panned from pits by local inhabitants. [Mineral 1966]		
HDR21	Dambi 10°09'/36°43' 1555 m	10/36	[Wa Ch Gz]
	Ford where a trade-road used to cross the Little Abay, especially mule caravans with coffee from Zege going to Gallabat in the Sudan. Dambi is a lava barrier crossing the river. There is a lagoon above the ford and a cataract of a few feet of fall below it, the last on the Little Abay. Reed rafts from Lake Tana can come up the river as far as the cataract. [Cheesman 1936]		
JDH33	Dambi (Gebel D.), see Dembi		
	Dambi is also a tributary of the Erer in Harar province.		
GDF45	Dambidollo (Dambidolo), see Dembidolo		
	<i>Dambitu</i> , a clan of the Haroressa of the Borana people		
HEJ77	Dambiya, see Dembia (also old name of lake Tana)		
JCL22	Dambrueni, see Damrarweini		
	Dambulla, cf Dembole		
	dambulla b.: <i>biloow</i> (Som) beginning, start		
JBG72	Dambulla Billow	04/40	[WO]
	<i>dame</i> , <i>daamee</i> (O) 1. river; 2. arm		
HEJ44	Dame 12°11'/37°02' 1801 m	12/37	[Gz]
JCG46	Damelei (area)	06/40	[WO]
	damer: <i>damera</i> (A,Geez) the bonfire at the Meskel festival		

JED04	Damer, M. (area) 739 m	10/42	[WO]
JDL40	Damerabob (Domerabob, Domeraba), cf Dabera 09°25'/43°28' 1473 m on the border of Somalia (also in Somalia if WO map is correct?)	09/43	[Gz]
JCU37	Damerei, see Demerei		
JCK31	Damerta (hills)	06/42	[WO]
JEA13	Dameto (Demoto) 11°02'/40°07' 1352 m, cf Demmato <i>dami</i> (Som) extinguish, put out light; <i>dhaami</i> (Som) pour water, get water, go for water	11/40	[Gz WO]
HCA77	Dami (Damme) (mountain) 06°06'/35°24' 1826 m Coordinates would give map code HCA76	06/35	[WO Gz]
HDH84	Dami (mountain) 09°48'/36°05' 1289 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ70	Dami 09°46'/36°39' 2158 m	09/36	[Gz]
HCA75	Dami sub-district (centre in 1964 = Jegg)	06/35	[LM Ad WO]
HFE19	Damicha 13°43'/39°21' 2144 m	13/39	[Gz]
HDE44	Damisa dammata: <i>dammete</i> (dammät'ä) (A) crush cotton in order to separate the seeds	08/38	[WO]
JEJ32	Dammata 12°01'/41°44' 387 m, cf Demmato	12/41	[WO Gz]
HCA77	Damme, see Dami <i>dammi</i> (O) red and yellow /cattle/		
HDH76	Dammi (area) 2270 m, cf Dami <i>Dammo</i> , name of a Christian group of the Gurage; <i>damo</i> (Gurage) man regarded as 'ritual wife' of the male deity Waq	09/36	[WO]
HCK12	Damo	06/37	[Wa]
HCS75	Damo 07°56'/37°59' 2869 m /this Damo? north-west of Butajira in the Silte area:/ A German ethnographic expedition in April 1935, at an altitude of about 2800 m, found some monoliths partly with decorations and symbols. In the area they also saw a kind of defence wall of loosely piled stones. The Germans found that in Gurage land the funeral monoliths were not found in groups like in Sidamo and Darassa land, but had to be sought out one by one. [Ad. Jensen 1936 p 284]	07/37	[18 Gz]
HDC79	Damo 08°48'/37°30' 2459 m damo g.: <i>Galila</i> , a tribe of the Ari group	08/37	[Gz]
HFE54	Damo Galila (Damo Korebta) (mountain) 14°03'/38°53' 2162/2560 m	14/38	[WO Gu Gz]
JBP54	Damole (mountain)	05/41	[WO]
JBP64	Damole (well) 05°04'/41°03'	05/41	[WO Gz]
JCG47	Damole (mountain) 06°45'/40°27' 1973 m	06/40	[Gz]
HDH78	Damot 09°42'/36°25' 1895 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK02	Damot 09°08'/37°44' 2097 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HED67	Damot 11°27'/38°10' 2547 m	11/38	[Gz]
HED98	Damot 11°46'/38°17' 3158 m	11/38	[Gz]
H....	Damot (historical province)	10/37	[x 18]
medvl	"Damot, a province for which relatively abundant documentation is available, was the name given to a territory /in medieval time/ situated south of the Blue Nile -- The area was probably inhabited by a Sidama people --" The medieval Egyptian <i>History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria</i> states that Bani al-Hamwiyah, which Conti Rossini believed to have been a mis-reading of al-Damutah, i.e. Damot, was ruled by a queen. The 15th-century text <i>Gädlä Yaréd</i> states that one of the Zagwé rulers sent an expedition from his capital /later Lalibela/ all the way to Damot.		

- 1200s "Damot is well known in the traditions of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. -- it was reportedly the site of some of the most important missionary efforts -- of Saint Täklä Haymanot. The territory is said to have been ruled, some time in the first half of the thirteenth century, by a 'pagan' chief referred to as Motä Lamé (or Motalami)."
 "Motä Lamé -- was considered an officer of an Ethiopian monarch. -- His -- palace was at Malbärdé, or Malbäredé, where he reputedly kept his personal idols. -- The Synaxary asserts that /Motä Lamé/ laid waste the whole of Shäwa; the *Gädl* that he tore down all the churches of the Christians -- Both texts, which are based on legend, claim that the nobles of the territories he occupied -- gave him their women. -- Beautiful women, according to the Synaxary, were all turned into his concubines."
 "/Täklä Haymanot's/ third missionary journey is said to have brought him to Zeba Fätän, a mountain in Damot, the site of 'many idols of stone and wood', which he overthrew. Motä Lamé -- ordered his soldiers to bring him the holy man, bound with strong fetters. -- after which he ordered his men to kill Täklä Haymanot, by throwing him down a great precipice called Tomä Gera. The saint was, however, miraculously saved several times -- After this -- Täklä Haymanot cured Motä Lamé from a painful disease -- and converted him to Christianity. The chief thereupon asked to be given the holy man's own baptismal name, Fesseha Seyon -- Motä Lamé at the same time ordered his subjects to abandon their idols, and instead to worship the Christian God. -- Motä Lamé inquired as to the number of magicians and such like persons in his country, and was reportedly told that there were 400 magicians, 200 diviners, 300 sorcerers, and 100 enchanters. -- /Täklä Haymanot/ then commanded Motä Lamé to build churches throughout the territory -- Places of Christian worship were thus erected throughout the whole country. -- The leaders of the old religion, it is interestingly suggested, emerged as the leaders of the new. -- Täklä Haymanot, it is said, remained in the province twelve years."
- 1310s "'Amdä Seyon subsequently incorporated Damot into the Christian empire. A manuscript in the monastery in Lake Hayq, describing events in 1316-17, quotes him as claiming, 'God gave me all the people of Damot into my hands --' -- The Emperor's rule over Damot is also mentioned in 'Amdä Seyon's chronicle. It claims that Sultan Säbr ad-Din II, during his rebellion, appointed a -- governor for the province, as the Emperor had earlier done. -- Further Christian missionary activity in Damot also took place at this time. Abunä Ya'qob, the Patriarch, appointed -- Abba Adhani Egzi' to take charge of this work. The province's local ruler at this time was a chief bearing the old title of Motä Lamé. -- Another Ethiopian missionary -- Abba Iyosyas, is reported to have founded a monastery in the area, by name Däbrä Me'raf."
 "Damot throughout this time played an important role in the Horn of Africa gold trade -- was probably also a source of slaves. This is suggested by a Ge'ez text of the reign of Emperor Eskender (1478-1494) -- The Damot over which Motä Lamé reigned, and in which Täklä Haymanot wrought his miracles, is sometimes identified with the Wälamo, or Wälayta, of later times. Some traditions suggest that the Saint lived near the present-day town of Soddo, where there is a hill known as Damot." [Pankhurst 1997 p 81,85-88]
- 1400s Mahden Zamada (Medhin Zameda?) was made governor of Damot in the reign of Zara Yaqob (1434-1468).
 [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 32]
 Mähden Zämäda was daughter of Zära Ya'eqob and thus a female governor.
 "Damot -- in the south-west -- was one of the territories affected by Zär'a Ya'qob's governmental reforms. Early in his reign /1430s/? he placed the territory under the supervision of one of his daughters, Mähden Zämädä. Later, however, he -- entrusted Damot to a chief with the title 'Eraq Masäre. During the rebellion of -- Hadeya, Damot remained loyal to the Emperor, and -- soldiers from it helped to defeat the insurrection."
 "Christianity may well have spread in the province at this time. Legend claims that the people of Enselal, in Damot, failed to honour the festival of Maryam, whereupon a violent wind arose, and blew down a huge tree, which, we may suppose, was perhaps worshipped by the animist population."
- 1470s "On the subsequent accession of Bä'edä Maryam /1468-1478/ the empire's administration

was placed under an official with the title of Sāhafä Lahm, i.e. Recorder of Cattle. -- The local monastery of Däbrä Me'raf continued to flourish --"

- 1500s "Damot in the early sixteenth century was by all accounts a vast territory. -- Brother Anthony, who was born in the province, -- claimed that it took sixty days to cross, which would suggest that it was almost 120 kilometres wide. -- The importance of Damot lay less in its own resources than in its strategic and commercial position. The province had trade links with the northern and central parts of the empire, and at times supplied the court with large quantities of provisions and livestock. The province was moreover /according to Alvares/ the site of many monasteries and churches -- Damot, because of its distance from Shäwa, was also a place of detention for political prisoners. Mutineers, after a rebellion in Tegray in the early 1520s, were imprisoned in Damot. -- Though isolated Damot figures in many a Ge'ez -- Miracles of Mary. These tell of a great storm -- Many trees were blown over, and the rainy season lasted for no less than 153 days --"

[Pankhurst 1997 p 149-151]

"Damot, further to the west /than Hadeya/, was of even greater economic importance. It lay on the trade route from Enarya which, though probably beyond the sway of direct imperial rule, was the source of large quantities of gold and numerous slaves. Many of the latter were exported, via Damot, to Arabia and other parts of the Middle East, where they were almost invariably converted to Islam."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 161]

- 1530s "Damot /around 1530/, a mainly animist province, though one probably also inhabited by some Christians, was part of the empire, and soldiers from it served in Emperor /1508-1540/ Lebnä Dengel's army -- in 1531, Lebnä Dengel made his way towards Damot. The Imam /Ahmäd 'the left-handed'/ decided to proceed in the same direction. -- he ordered his men to march on Damot. Lebnä Dengäl responded by installing himself in one of the provinces inaccessible mountains, which had only a single entrance, at a place called Joraji. -- set up his camp on the mountain slope at Dähondur -- /the Imam attacked and occupied the gates/ -- cavalry, about fifty in number, immediately charged the Tegray warriors -- The Tegray soldiers thereupon fled -- /Lebnä Dengel/ was forced to abandon his palace, and hastily withdrew from Damot."

"The Imam subsequently ordered Vizier 'Addolé to march to Damot, to conquer the province. The chief was accompanied by Sidi Muhammäd, whom Ahmäd appointed as its governor. On his arrival he found that one of the Emperor's kinsmen, Daharagot, was camped there with his army. On hearing of 'Addolé's arrival, however, he fled to Gafat, where he was to suffer an ignominious defeat."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 212-215]

- 1550s "Report of João Bermudes: After Imam Ahmäd's defeat Emperor Gälawdéwos -- banished Bermudes for a time to Gafat. There the prelate had the opportunity to gather information on nearby Damot. The province, he says, lay on the bank of the Blue Nile -- was well fortified by passes made artificially in rocks bored by a crowbar, and closed by gates guarded by armed men. Even a small force could thus prevent the entry of armies attempting to pass without permission --"

"Damot, according to Bermudes, was a large kingdom, with several subordinate provinces. -- imperial authority had been destroyed by the Imam, but was speedily re-asserted by Gälawdéwos. He undertook a six-month expedition to the frontiers of the province in 1548. -- The object, as Wallis Budge sees it, was not so much conquest, as to punish 'pagans'. Galäwdéwos returned to Damot a decade or so later, and it was there, in 1555, that he issued perhaps the most important religious document of his reign. This was his famous *Confession of faith*, which defined the main principles of Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and sought to defend it from the attacks of the Catholics."

- 1560s "Later in the century Särsä Dengel /1563-1597/ also enjoyed close ties with Damot, where he resided on several occasions. Early in his reign the province was ruled by a governor called Azmach Täklo, who was involved in a plot, but later helped to strengthen his master's authority in the area. -- The Emperor returned to the province a few years later, after the rainy season of 1567 -- Learning in 1572 that the Oromos had gained possession

of Wäj, the Emperor sent messages to Täklä Giyorgis, a later governor of Damot -- to confront the intruders. In the following year he returned to Damot, where he passed the rains of 1574. He received a considerable amount of gold as tribute, but his soldiers also seized cattle, and reduced men and women to slavery. Later, in 1577, he again travelled towards Damot --" [Pankhurst]

- 1560s Damot of the 1560s was south of the Abay river and west of the Guder river. "-- while Damot fought on the side of the Christians, Ennarya did not involve itself in the conflict. Under the hail of blows from the Muslim army, the Christian kingdom disintegrated. The king saved himself by flight. The disaster which had overtaken the Christian leadership had also engulfed Damot. -- the Christian forces of Damot were left in complete disarray, some fled, others surrendered. There was nothing the Amhara Christians could do to assist Damot, and the Muslims moved in to exact their revenge for the stiff resistance put up against them." [Mohammed 1994 p 26-28]
- After the reign of Minas (1559-1563) there were a series of developments that contributed to the rapid spread of the migrating Oromo to Damot and other areas. [Mohammed] Damot's governor Takloo found it impossible to keep his undisciplined and disloyal soldiers in the province, "for which reason Damot was taken from him and given to an adventurer by the name of Fasilo, who soon became the gravest menace to the man who appointed him. In 1566, Sarsa Dengel wanted to pass the rainy season in Damot, but his soldiers refused on the pretext that it had an unhealthy climate. -- The real reason -- /Damot/ was by 1566 largely denuded of its wealth by the continuous pillaging and plundering by the rebellious soldiers -- Fasilo, who was supposed to keep the provincial soldiers of Damot at their post, marched against Sarsa Dengel -- with the proclaimed intention of chopping off his head. In the battle of August 1566, Sarsa Dengel would have perished had he not received timely warning and saved himself by flight. -- Despite the failure of its main objective the consequences of Fasilo's rebellion were drastic. The misery it inflicted on the people of Damot and western Shawa was beyond calculation." [Mohammed 1994 p 31]
- 1570s "/Sarsa Dengel/ returned to Shawa in 1572, where he ordered quick mobilization and administered a quick sharp shock to the Borana -- After this success, he campaigned for two years at the head of his large army, first towards western Shawa, and then to Damot and Bizamo, everywhere inflicting heavy damages on the pagan communities." [Mohammed 1994 p 33]
- "The Borana Birmaji /gada 1578-1586/, insured for future success by the /body-long ox-hide/ protective shields, attacked and devastated Damot. The Christians in Damot fled to Gojjam. Some of the indigenous people too fled across the Abbay to Gojjam -- But the majority of them seem to have accepted the new masters, by whom they were adopted *en masse*." [Mohammed 1994 p 35]
- "Damot was even more profoundly affected than Enarya by the coming of the Oromos. The latter reached the area, according to Bahrey, during the Birmajé *lubaship* (1578-1586) when the Boran clan surrounded the province, 'enslaved the men, and carried off the livestock'. -- Part of the local population -- was doubtless assimilated by the advancing migrants, but others retreated across the Blue Nile to Gojjam where they settled as a distinct community. -- A consequence of this move was that the term Damot came to be applied to the new area of settlement north of the Blue Nile. -- It is, however, uncertain when precisely the move, and the change of name, occurred. -- Susneyos later appointed a succession of governors for Damot. They were usually persons of importance, such as his brother Ras Se'elä Krestos --" [Pankhurst 1997 p 340-341]
- 1580s Oromo advance led to the occupation in the *lubaship* of Mul'äta (1586-1594) of much of Shäwa and Damot. [Pankhurst 1997 p 419]
- "The Mulata gada (1586-1594) continued to wage war in all directions. Most of the Borana Mulata held their *jarra* ceremony in the safe-base areas in Damot, but one part of them held it in Gojjam. -- Unprepared for the thunderbolt that was to strike them, the

Borana bands continued to feast themselves on the cattle they had acquired from the peasants of the area. Sarsa Dengel, who was on his way to Damot, realized the threat the Borana posed to his refugee mother in Gojjam and rushed to her rescue, administering a very severe blow to the Borana. He attacked them suddenly with his crack force, consisting of musketeers and cavalry armed with iron helmets. The Borana shields proved useless and irrelevant in front of firepower -- Sarsa Dengel's resounding victory in Gojjam had its intended effect on the Borana in Damot, who were at the time invading Ennarya. It not only relieved the pressure, but boosted the morale of the governor of Ennarya as well."

[Mohammed 1994 p 36]

"Finally /in 1588/, Sarsa Dengel crossed the Abbay without inflicting any injury on the Borana. Whatever hope he might have had of creating a semblance of authority east of Abbay could not be sustained once he had crossed the river because the dispersed Borana regrouped and decided to show him that to come back was well-nigh impossible. According to a contemporary historian /Bahrey/, they devastated both Shawa and Damot -"

[Mohammed 1994 p 41]

"Soldiers from the province participated in the 1588 campaign against the Turks at Massawa -- After his second expedition to Enarya, which took place almost a decade later, the Emperor planned a further visit to Medra Damot Ábiy, i.e. the Land of Great Damot, in 1597. The monks advised him against entering the country of the Mächa Oromo, who were by then in occupation of the area, but he insisted on going. He was reportedly warned not to eat fish, but forgetting this advice, ate some, and at once fell ill. He had to be carried on a litter, but died /1597/ without returning home."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 257-260]

"Notwithstanding Särsä Dengel's efforts -- The Borans in particular are said to have attacked the Christians of of Damot, and to have scattered them, and devastated their country. Shäwa and Damot were thus both subjected to strong Oromo pressure, and were, it is claimed, turned into deserts."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 288]

1590s "-- Sarsa Dengel in 1597 made an ambitious attempt to take the vast land between Ennarya and Gojjam from the Matcha /Mecha Oromo/ who had occupied it. The whole purpose of the expedition seems to have been to attack the Matcha in their sanctuaries in Damot. With that intention, he crossed the Abbay and went to Damot, with the Matcha fleeing everywhere before him. From Damot he went to Shat, where he was suddenly taken ill and died on October 4, 1597."

[Mohammed 1994 p 51]

1600s The coming of the Oromos /by about 1600/ led to the assimilation of ethnic groups, notably in Damot where there had been extensive Oromo intermarriage with Gafats.

[Pankhurst 1997 p 307]

1610s "In 1618 Banaro was marching to the north -- to continue with his devastating war against the Sadacha. -- The Sadacha -- fled across the Gibe into Damot. -- Banaro -- soon led his second expedition against the Sadacha. -- He then crossed into Damot /from Chomen Swamp/, where he met with stiffer resistance than he had reason to expect from the fleeing Sadacha. -- After a number of engagements, Banaro was forced to withdraw from Damot. He was satisfied neither with his men's performance nor with the outcome of the expedition."

[Mohammed 1994 p 71]

1620s "The people of Damot were vigorous opponents of Susneyos's attempt to introduce Roman Catholicism. Angered by their stubborn adherence to the Othodox faith, he issued an edict around 1620 ordering them to cease celebrating the traditional Ethiopian Saturday Sabbath. The Damot people, however, refused to obey -- Ras Se'elä Krestos later also sent messages urging them to comply -- but they became 'even more arrogant'. Their rebellious spirit spread to the chief's soldiers, some of whom deserted and joined the insurrection. The Ras launched a fierce attack on the Damots at Haräfa, where he burnt down their houses -- By the early seventeenth century, when the Jesuits visited the

country, Damot was definitely situated to the north of the Blue Nile."

The Damots were stubborn in their adherence to the Orthodox faith. Lobo reports that "when Emperor Susneyos ordered them to accept /the Church of Rome/ more than seventy of their monks committed suicide. -- Helping one another to do so they cast themselves from a very high cliff -- More than six hundred Damot monks and nuns also died fighting for the faith."

"Damot throughout this time provided the empire with a not insignificant amount of tribute. The annual tax, the Spanish Jesuit Pero Paes believed, was no less than two thousand cattle -- Damot was part of the Gondarine empire, and is frequently mentioned in its chronicles. They indicate that Emperors Yohannes I, Iyasu I and Bäkäffa all from time to time visited the province, and appointed governors. -- After the decline of the monarchy the rulers of Damot continued to play a major role in state affairs. Bruce believed that they paid an annual tribute in his day /late 1700s/ of no less than eight hundred ounces of gold, though they had earlier paid a thousand." [Pankhurst 1997 p 340-344]

1690s "Oromo pressure was nevertheless re-asserted in 1695 when Iyasu I was informed that Galla armies were expected to advance along five routes into Gojjam, Damot, -- Alarmed at this report, he rode secretly to Damot with a small band, but the Oromos again fled as soon as they heard of his arrival."
[Pankhurst 1997 p 311]

1730s "Imperial dependence on Oromo support was by this time so considerable that when a rebellion broke out in Damot shortly after young Emperor Iyasu's coronation in 1730 Mentewwäb turned to her late husband's old Oromo courtier Wärañña, and appointed him to the post of governor of the province which he had held in her husband's time."
Wärañña had been guarding Wähni to prevent the princes there from coming down.
[Pankhurst 1997 p 319]
Wärañña fought a successful campaign against Nāna Giyorgis, chief of an Agāw clan in Damot. The old Oromo courtier died, however, in 1763.
[Pankhurst 1997 p 320]

1840s Fasil, governor of Damot in the late 1700s, was a major enemy of Ras Mikael.
After 1841 Dejazmach Goshu Zawidy /G. Zewde/ ruled over Damot.
[Mohammed 1994]

1860s Asseggaheñ wrote in January 1866 that "Tedla Gwalu governs Gojjam, Mecha, Damot and Agew".
In 1868 he wrote that Tedla Gwalu died of illness.

1870s In March 1873 Asseggaheñ wrote: "Ras Adal is the son of Goshu Tesemma -- he rules Gojjam, Damot and Agew, as far as Dengel Ber." He repeated the same about Ras Adal also in November 1874.
[Acta aethiopica III p 146, 173]

KCS85c Damot (near Trijunction Point between countries?) 07/47 [It]

HDR78c Damot awraja, see Kola Dega Damot awraja
damot gale: *gale*, *galee* (O) climbers and lianes in general

HC... Damot Gale sub-district? (-1997-) 06/37? [n]

HC... **Damot Gale wereda** (.. Galie) 06/37? [+ Ad n]
(centre in 1964 = Jege)

A megalithic site with four steles has been found within the wereda.

In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Damot Gale 1 constituency, in Welayita zone, had 55 polling station and 40,861 registered voters of whom 76% cast their votes. Leading party was CUD with 10,890 votes and candidate Ato Eliyas Lera Barata. Second was EPRDF with 9,171 votes and candidate Ato Biramo Binea Gutulo. Third was UEDF with 3,531 votes and candidate Ato Alemo Koyra Bala. The WPDF party got 873 votes. The remaining 6,538 votes are not explained.

The Damot Gale 2 constituency had 56 polling station and 48,666 registered voters of whom 71% cast their votes.

Leading party was CUD with 10,408 votes and candidate Lieutenant Goa Fanta Awusato. Second was EPRDF with 9,000 votes and candidate Ato Yassin Boto Buda. Third was UEDF with 6,950 votes and candidate Ato Yohannes Jorge Lagebo. Fourth was WPDF with 1,456 votes and Ato Zibdiyos Gobana Uchubo. The remaining 6,678 votes are not explained.

[www.electionsethiopia.org]

- HCK65c Damot wereda (centre in 1964 = Tora) 06/37 [Ad]
- H... **Damot Weyde sub-district** (-1997-) ../.. [n]
 In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Damot Weyde 1 constituency had 40 polling stations and 32,200 registered voters of whom 81% cast their votes.
 Leading party was EPRDF with 12,385 votes and candidate Weyzero Aberash Elgo Enaro. Second was CUD with 8,841 votes and candidate Ato Wolde Dana Anibo. The WPDF party got 609 and the UEDF party 285 votes. The remaining 4,001 votes are not explained.
 The Damot Weyde 2 constituency had 47 polling stations and 35,037 registered voters of whom 75% cast their votes.
 Dominating party was EPRDF with 15,699 votes and candidate Ambassador Teshome Toga Chanaka. Second was CUD with 5,170 votes and candidate Ato Tefera Basa Chebo. The WPDF party got 664 and the UEDF party 259 votes. The remaining 4,325 votes are not explained.
 [www.electionsethiopia.org]
- H... Damot Woyde wereda (-1984-1998-) ../.. [n]
 in North Omo Zone
- damota, daamota, damote* (O) cold, chill
- H CJ70 Damota 07°03'/36°39' 1637 m 07/36 [Gz]
- HCK57c Damota (area) 06/38 [Gu]
 pict /which Damota?/: Eth. Geog. Journal 2(1964) no 1
 p 7 uplands
- HCK63 Damota (Dalbu) (mountain) 06/37 [WO Gu Gz]
 06°55'/37°47' 2330/2738 m, see under Soddo
- HDE40 Damota 08°32'/38°28' 2878 m (with church Mikael) 08/38 [Gz]
- HDE91 Damota (mountain) 08°59'/38°35' 3191 m 08/38 [Gz]
- H DJ01 Damota 09°08'/36°43' 3076 m 09/36 [Gz]
- J DJ45 Damota 2096 m, see under Kombolcha 09/42 [WO]
- HDK63 Damoticha 09°40'/37°48' 2489 m 09/37 [AA Gz]
 see under Kachisi
- HCK.. Damotsahi wereda (-1969-), in Welamo/Welayita awr. 06/37 [x]
 By 1970 this wereda was connected to Soddo by an all-weather road.
- HDL33 Damotu 09°19'/38°43' 2590 m, cf Demoto 09/38 [AA Gz]
- HEU72 Damra 13°21'/39°34' 2323 m (with church Silase) 13/39 [Gz]
- JCL22 Damrarweini (Dambrueni) (well) 06°34'/43°37' 06/43 [WO Gz]
- damu, daamuu* (O) 1. burnt-out /fire/; 2. send a message
- HDD29 Damu 08°13'/38°24' 2154 m 08/38 [Ad Gz]
- HDD29 Damu, mountain at 08°12'/38°26' 2552 m
 (centre in 1964 of Acheber sub-district)
- JEA94 Damuta (Damutta) (mountain) 11/40 [Gz WO]
 11°42'/40°11' 803/970 m
- dana* (O) 1. /from Amharic *danya*/ kind of sub-chief among
 some of the peoples in southern Ethiopia; 2. muscle of thigh;
 3. (danaa) appearance; 4. promising, prospects
- HCD51 Dana (island) 05°57'/37°38' 1188/1233 m 05/37 [WO Gz]

	Island in south-western lake Chamo, uninhabited in the 1970s but hippos around it.		
HCD83	Dana (island) 06°11'/37°45' 1168/1268/1285 m	06/37	[WO Gz]
HE...	Dana (in Wag awraja?)	12/39?	[+ Ad]
	Amde Werk, Dhana primary school in 1968 had 89 boys and 34 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
JDA53	Dana 08°38'/40°08' 1903 m	08/40	[Gz]
JEA..	Dana , in Yeju awraja	11/40	[x]
	This is the highest centre of Muslim learning in Ethiopia. The centre also owns considerable areas of land as well as cattle. dana ali, cf <i>Ali</i> as first part of name		
JEB81	Dana Ali (area)	11/40	[WO]
HER17	Dana Amba (area)	12/37	[WO]
	<i>danab</i> (Som) thunderbolt, thunder		
HEA93	Danab (Gara D., El Danab, Daneb)	10/35	[Gz]
	10°41'/35°04' 662 m		
JEC02	Danab (area, with boiling spring)	10/41	[WO]
	danaba: <i>dannaba</i> (O) 1. kind of group song /to cry shame when a thief is caught/; 2. penis		
HDL89	Danaba, see Deneba & JDB89		
JDN99	Danagera (Danaghera) (area), see under Trena	10/40	[+ WO]
JBU70	Danaiou (Danziou) (waterhole) 05°13'/44°20' 267 m	05/44	[Gz WO]
	<i>danan</i> (Som) neighing, to neigh; <i>dhanaan</i> (Som) salty flavour		
JCL11	Danan, see Denan		
JCE00	Danaue, see Danane		
	danane: <i>danaani</i> (Som) large container; <i>denene</i> (dänänä) (T) to lean, to sink		
JCE00	Danane (Danaue) 05°27'/43°31' 579 m	05/43	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JCE01. (By that name there was also an Italian concentration camp in Somaliland, where Ethiopians were kept.) During the Italo-Ethiopian war, Sultan Olol Dinle, supported by Italian aircraft, occupied Danane.		
JCL11	Danane, see Denan		
	danane d.: <i>dere</i> (A) a kind of acacia		
JCD53	Danane Dere (Denan Dere) 05°55'/42°49' 390 m	05/42	[WO Gz 20]
JDG87	Danangera (Dananghera) (area) 863 m	09/40	[+ WO]
JEB05	Dananko (Dananco) (area)	10/41	[+ WO]
JDK63	Dananley (Dananlei) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
JCK80	Danar (salt well) 07°07'/42°32'	07/42	[WO Gz]
JCD53	Danarie (Danane Dere) 397 m	05/42	[MS WO]
JEC03	Danat (area)	10/41	[WO]
	<i>danate</i> (O) fertility		
JCE00	Danaue, see Danane		
HDE56	Dancace, see Denkaka		
HEK81	Dancaz (Dangaz, Dankaz), see Denkez		
	<i>danda</i> , <i>denda</i> (A) platform for guards of the crop, set up in a field; <i>danda-a</i> (O) tolerant, patient /male person/		
HFE88	Danda, see Menatu		
	<i>dande</i> (A) 1. strong and stupid; 2. thief, bandit; (O) expression said to a toddler when teaching to walk		
HBP18	Dande, Gebel (hill) 04°42'/36°27'	04/36	[WO Gz]
HBP28	Dande 04°47'/36°26' 684 m	04/36	[WO Gz]
HCE66	Dande (Daudo) c2750 m	05/39	[WO Gu]
JDK04	Dande 09°05'/42°52' 1884 m	09/42	[Gz]

According to a map by Henry Salt in 1814 this was a place at circa 43°30' a little to the east of Wacho river at a southern route from the coast to Harar.

dander (A,T) kinds of thistle, *Carduus* spp., *Echinops* spp.

- HEU82 Dandera (Dandela, Dandea) (village) 13/39 [Gu WO Gz]
13°26'/39°34' 2380 m, see under Kwiha
- HEU83 Dandera (Dandea) 13°26'/39°40' 2115 m 13/39 [Gz]
(with churches K'irk'os and Mikael)
- dandi* (O) 1. track, footpath, road; 2. skin disease
/believed to be caused by sitting near a fire/
- JDD70 Dandi (area), cf Dendi 08/42 [WO]
- JDK13 Dandi (Dhandi) (pass) 09°10'/42°42' 1825 m 09/42 [Gz Gu]
- HEA93 Daneb, see Danab
- HCR68 Daneba, at the road to Jimma, cf Unkuri 07/37 [x]
- HEC43 Danegela, see Dangila
- H... Danei Kawlos, in Temben south/?/ of Abiy Adi 13/39? [n]
Archaeological site being a rock shelter 13.5 m long, 8 m wide, and 3.5 m high.
There have been found (in 1996) flakes from stone tool making and pieces of ceramics.
[13th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies I, 1997 p 392-394]
- H... Danei Tikun, in Temben south/?/ of Abiy Adi 13/39? [n]
Archaeological site being a rock shelter 2 m long, 3 m wide, and 1.5 m high.
There have been found (in 1996) flakes from making stone tools and pieces of
ceramics, and there is rock art of geometric type.
[13th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies I, 1997 p 392-394]
- HDM26 Daneli, see Wasil
- HDP.. Dangab (Tulu Dangab, Fre: Toulou D.) 10/36 [+ x]
mountain on map of 1901
dangaga (O) 1. acid; 2. very fat ox with large horns;
dangagga-a (O) fermented, sour /beer/;
dangaggo (O) edible plant with very sour juice, *Rumex abyssinicus*
- JDJ43 Dangago, see Dengego
- HEJ72 Dangal (area), cf Dengel 12/36 [WO]
dangala-a (O) liquid
- HDG94c Dange, about 23 km (in a straight line) ENE of Mendi 09/35 [x]
[EFS mission sketch map]
dange d.: *duba* (O) sheep's tail; *duuba* (O) back, behind, in the rear
- HCS67 Dange Duba (centre of a sub-district in the 1960s) 07/38 [x]
- HCS.. Dange Lasho, in Dalocha wereda 07/38 [n]
A school was started in 1986/87 but it had been destroyed by 1991
and was not opened again.
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 141]
- Dangella .., see Dangila ..
- HEB79 Dangera (Dangara, Dangarra) (area) 11/36 [WO It Gz]
11°15'/36°54' 2131 m
- HDG86 Dangi, T. (hill), see Dengi
- HE... Dangia, see Dengiya
- HDS77 Dangiama (Dangyame, Dangiamme) 10/38 [Gz WO]
10°40'/38°14' 2342 m
- Dangila* is also a scientific name of certain fishes
- HEC43 **Dangila** (Dangla, Danghila, Dangilla, Dangel) 11/36 [Po MS WO Te]
(Danghela, Dangala, Dungoler) 11/36 [Gu x]
11°17'/36°55' = HEC43, 2235 m; Gz: 11°16'/36°50' = HEC42, 2137 m,
old Dangila 2330 m, distance 485 km from Addis Abeba.
Centre at least 1964-1980 of Agew Midir awraja

& in 1964 of Dangila wereda.

Within a radius of 10 km there are is km

5SE Sambuo (village)

6S Gumidiv Abba (church)

10S Afra (village)

4W Akunda (Acunda) (with church)

5NE Abelta Giyorgis (Avelta Gheorghis) (church)

9NE Yoboden Amnri (Iovoden A.) (church)

10? Saguma (summit) 2492 m

geol Recent lavas in the vicinity of Dangila were extruded from cones south of that town. The lavas and cones are associated with explosion craters. [Mohr]

1900s The hunter Powell-Cotton camped for a couple of weeks from 28 March at a little stream with two pools. The local *shum*, 'Ledj Desster' /= Lij Desta?/ seemed to try to prevent him from hunting except in Simen. A merchant Falukka from Gondar who had a house in Dangila, helped to translate Emperor Menilek's letter. The camp was hot, with terribly many flies. When a large grass fire threatened to reach the camp, they burnt a protective strip and stopped the big fire in this way.

Powell-Cotton saw goreza monkeys at Dangila, and this was only the second time for him during his extensive travels in the country. He saw a good many oribi, duiker and reedbuck. They moved their camp up to near the market place, where there were a dozen large trees.

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 233-254]

1920s Average rainfall 1398 mm per year was recorded in 1922-32.

Major R.E. Cheesman, as British consul in north-west Ethiopia, arrived at his post in Dangila for the first time in February 1926, after a fortnight on mule-back from the border to the Sudan at Gallabat. It could entail an absence of six weeks to visit a governor who lived most distant within his district. (For the Coronation in 1930 he had to go to Addis Abeba via the Sudan, as it was the season of heavy flood and there was still no bridge over the Abay for most of its course.)

The village of Dangila at that time consisted of about 100 houses at about 5 km west of the consulate. The houses of the Consulate were circular and built by traditional methods.

"Game animals are scarce on the high plateau and have been driven down into the uninhabited lowland forests." In December 1928, half of the Consulate houses burnt down in a fire caused by bread-baking too near a combustible wall. This delayed Cheesman's second reconnaissance of the Abay by two months.

[Cheesman 1936]

American naturalists from Chicago who travelled in Ethiopia arrived at Dangila in late March 1927 and the British consul was not there just then.

"Dangila is dirty, hot and quite unattractive. Colonel Sandford has a big compound on top of the hill with some good buildings, but the rest of the place isn't much. The British consul is said to live some distance to the westward when he is here."

"Went up to the grove where the church used to be, a lovely group of huge cedars and other trees, with an irregular hedge of euphorbia around it. All was grown up to ten-foot weeds, and the circular wall of the church, with the elevated central pile that was the holy of holies, is scarcely discernible now."

The Americans stayed near the local governor, Ras Hailu's son Fitawrari Adamassu, at the new village of Achifa located at a few hours walk from Dangila. They departed with their caravan on 28 March, going north.

[Fuertes & Osgood, Artist and naturalist ..., New York 1936 p 202-208]

The Italian consul Frangipani reported in 1928 that Dangila was a centre of the slave trade:

"Dàngala è il principale mercato di prima importazione e di rifornimento degli schiavi desinati al Nord-ovest e al Nord-est etiopico. Il penultimo lunedì di novembre erano giunti colà: un tal Negadràs Ghessessèu con una carovana di 45 schiavi provenienti dal Vuollega, un certo Negadràs Mongustù con una carovana di 50 schiavi provenienti dal

Lecchenti, e tale Bidù Agagà con 107 schiavi provenienti dal Gimma."

[A Frangipani, *L'equivoco abissino*, Milano 1935 p 174]

The three caravans of Gessesse, Mengistu, and Bidu Agaga who met at Dangila thus together brought 202 slaves from the south-west.

1930s

Nagadras Habtewerq, director of customs in Dangila in the early 1930s, achieved a measure of success as slave judge for Agawmeder in liberating slaves despite the determined opposition of influential Gojjame figures like the slaver Fitawrari Zelleqe. [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 699]

Post spelling DENGUEIA (-1931-) with l for L in Latin script looks as having been put in afterwards as correction in limited space.

Haddis Alemayehu, who was to become the foremost Amharic fiction writer, as a young man of a little over twenty served for two years as a customs clerk at Dangila, probably 1932-33. When the British consul left, the consulate building was turned into a primary school with grades 1-3 and Haddis Alemayehu became its headmaster for a year.

[R K Molvaer 1997 p 137]

About 12,000 inhabitants estimated by the Italian occupants. *Commissariato del Goggiàm Occidentale*, post, radio telegraph, infirmary, landing ground. A small construction in masonry on the left bank of river Amen were the remains of the former British Consulate. The mosque was repaired by the Italians.

Post office of the Italians was opened on 25 January 1939.

Its cancellations read DANGHELA * AMARA.

Spelling DANEGELA has also been used /later/.

[Guida 1938 + Philatelic source]

The road 80 km Dangila-Bahir Dar in the 1930s was not maintained and not coated.

"Amedeo set off to buy horses -- He bought many at the village of Danghila -- where the local commissioner, Signor Cigala, had the reputation of being an eccentric, extravagant character. He invited Amedeo to stay at his comfortable villa, which had a swimming pool. The building and compound were surrounded by barbed wire, as the area was full of *shifra* and rebels. Entering, Amedeo was taken aback to see lying on the dining-room table a fully grown leopard, which was treated as a family pet and allowed to go wherever it liked."

[S O'Kelly, Amedeo, London 2002 p 134]

1940s

Dangila was bombed by the Royal Air Force on 21-22 October 1940, and this was a boost to Patriot morale rather than making much damage.

[Shirreff 1995 p 54]

February 1941: "The road curving down from Gondar to Debra Markos passed through four garrison towns: Bahr Dar, Dangila, Engiabara /Injibara/, and Burie. -- /Keeping this road open/ would have meant holding the four garrison towns. But General Nasi confounded British expectations. He ordered all forces to withdraw from Dangila north to Bahr Dar --

Major Simonds and a handful of men from 101 Mission were already up on the highland plateau, near Dangila, urging Dejaz Mangasha Jimbirre on. Dejaz Mangasha had at least 4,000 patriots with him but despite Simonds's urging he failed to attack the Italians as they retreated north from Dangila. The fact of the matter was that the Dejaz had no interest in risking the lives of his men now that the Italians were voluntary and, it seemed, permanently retiring from the prize he had coveted for years: the town of Dangila. He entered, installed himself as its ruler and, honour and prestige satisfied, took no further part in the campaign."

[Mockler 1984 p 340-341]

"Thesiger and Body heard very heavy and continuous firing from the direction of Dangila. At 1.00 p.m. they received news that Torelli had come out and was being engaged by the four *fitauraris* and their men --"

"Torelli's force numbered at least 5000 -- and he was a strong commander. His casualties from 16 February to 30 April were 201 killed and 605 wounded, including an estimated 100 to 150 at Bahr Dar, thus the losses in the retreat from Dangila were probably 650 to

700, making this one of the most significant actions of the whole campaign, fought by Patriots alone. Ethiopian casualties are not known, but must have been heavy as they were attacking against fierce fire for two days for the distance of 63 kilometres over the open plain between Dangila and Meschenti."

"Many times in the Gojjam campaign and afterwards there will be criticism of the Patriots by British officers and complaints of being let down, often justified. Here the boot was on the other foot. The Gojjam Patriots were let down by the regular forces and had to fight a formidable battle on their own."

[Shirreff 1995 p 84-85]

Wingate and Boustead left Belaya with a force of 600 men and captured the fort at Injabara. From there, a company of Sudanese Patriot forces moved northward to take Dangila unopposed.

[R N Thompson 1987 p 150]

1950s Abbe Gubennya, who was to become one of the most read Amharic fiction writers, around 1950 went through grades 1-8 at the Bitwedded Mengesha Jembere school in Dangila.

[R K Molvaer 1997 p 182]

By 1955 Dangila was served by Ethiopian Air Lines, and Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there..

1960s Sub-province Governor of Agew Midir awraja in 1959 was Kenyazmach Aseged Kebede. Mrs Willmott visited a number of S.I.M. mission stations /around 1960?/ and went to Dangila by air:

"A voice announced that we were flying over Dangila mission station -- There below were the two residences, the school, the clinic and the chapel - all trim, diminutive and glistening white."

"We bumped along the airstrip past tall lines of eucalyptus trees and golden clumps of late-flowering Maskal daisies. -- It had been felt that a mission station at Dangila would provide a good opportunity of reaching the Agaus for Christ. -- In the house of the station head /Mr. Kellermann/ and his wife that evening, I asked about the progress of the second station planned for Gojjam. -- 'The question of land ownership is a major part of the problem of settling into western Gojjam,' said Mr. Kellermann. -- 'The Agau people have complicated land titles, often with multiple ownership by a whole tribe. -- I think we will have to concentrate on *renting* from the Shenashas, though they are a little suspicious of foreigners as yet."

"What an interesting tribal name! -- *She-na-she* - meaning 'thousands upon thousands' -- Yes, the Amharas of the towns gave them that name -- when thousands of these Galla people migrated north. They must have been quite alarmed by such an invasion."

"The one American /Miss Betty Warhanik/ on the staff at Dangilla is a refreshing combination of school-teacher, artist, naturalist and bird-watcher. The sketches throughout this book are a sample of /her/ skill."

Eighteen Orthodox churches could be seen from the mission compound.

[H M Willmott, *The doors were opened*, London (S.I.M. ...) p 61-62, 64]

"A few miles further on, past the small village of Dangela, there was a sign on the side of the road that read 'Sudan Interior Mission'. I drove into the compound past two small whitewashed buildings, one a dispensary and the other a school. Beyond were two bungalows and a round-faced little woman came out on the verandah --

'I'm Betty Warhanik from Canada.' She was the schoolmistress -- 'Minnie /the nurse/ is from Melbourne, Australia.' --

Dangela becomes cut off during the rains when the airport is under water and the road impassable. --

Minnie Bratt -- was fair and slim and had been nursing in Ethiopia for five years -- They displayed with great pride a new refrigerator that Minnie had brought back from Australia after her last leave. --

It was sloping fertile country with many fields under cultivation. --

'Those were fine movie shots I took of the wedding,' I said --

'Yes, but it can be difficult. A French journalist was shot dead a little while ago near here when he was taking photographs.'

[Barbara Toy 1961 p 172-177]

In 1962 the landing strip still had no radio station.

A health centre was built and ready by 1963.

"Dangila /85 km from Bahir Dar/ is the westerly point of the road. From here there is a small road to the west to the Sudan border (for four-wheel drive vehicles). The main road begins its ascent beyond Dangila and continues in a southerly direction."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 200]

In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Dangila, without engaging external consultants.

1967 Population 3,953 as counted in 1967.

By that year there were telephones for the health centre and for Hussien Mohammed, Ketema Ibrahim, Mohammed Arab.

1968 Bitwedded Mengesha Jembere primary school in 1968 had 798 boys and 363 girls, with 17 male teachers and one female.

The junior secondary part of that school had 140 male and 27 female students in grades 7-8, with three teachers of which one foreign.

1970s About 1970: "As we let out our passengers at the filling-station (the main part of the town is somewhat west of the highway), Assefa -- recalled that Dangila used to be one of the largest slave-markets in northern Ethiopia."

[P B Henze (1977)2001 p 252]

By around 1978 there was a sub-post office and a Shell petrol filling station.

1980s Population about 10,600 in 1984.

1990s Population about 15,400 in 1994 and about 19,000 in 2001.

text Tesfaye Teclu, Socio-economic conditions in Dangila 1978. IDR Research Report No. 28, Addis Ababa 1979.

Dangila: Saguma

A summit six miles /not quite 10 km/ from Dangila, so the British Consul in the 1930s used to ride there just to see the view. Kilti river rises there.

"One cave on Saguma hill -- has, my men told me, a gallery that goes such a long way into the hill that those who had been inside had never seen the end. It was possible, when I first reached Dangila /in 1925?/, to crawl in at the narrow entrance, but by the time I had an opportunity of examining it more closely it was blocked by a fall of heavy rocks."

[Cheesman 1936]

HEC43 Dangila sub-district (-1997-) 11/36 [n]

In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Dangila constituency had 46 polling stations and 45,785 registered voters of whom 72% cast their votes.

Dominating party was CUD with 20,885 votes and candidate Ato Adisu Admass Berihun. Second was EPRDF with 8,938 votes and candidate Ato Dagnaw Negash Endalew. An independent candidate received 618 votes. The remaining 2,316 votes are not explained.

[www.electionsethiopia.org]

HEC43 Dangila wereda (Dangella ..) 11/36 [x]

text Tesfaye Teclu, Socio-economic conditions in Dangella, IDR Research Report no. 28, Addis Ababa 1979.

dangille (A) ram

HEH36 Dangilli (Dangili) (area) 12/36 [+ WO]

HDP22 Dangiza (area) 10/35 [WO]

dango: *dango*, Oromo word meaning what?

HDG18 Dango 09°12'35°34' 1563 m 09/35 [Gz]

HD... Dangor, Tulu Wayu (in Gudru awraja) 09/37? [Ad]

The primary school in 1968 had 284 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers.

HER25 Dangora, see Dangura

HD... Dangora Dise (in Gimbi awraja) 09/35? [Ad]

A private school in 1968 had 396 boys and 102 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.

HEA37	Danguiei, see Tangui		
HEC67	Danguel, see Gentenya		
HEB52	Dangur (Dangvur) 11°22'/35°57' 2375 m (high plateau) peak 2488 m, cf Dongur	11/35	[Gz Gu WO]
HEB95	Dangur 11°45'/36°11' 1239 m	11/36	[Gz]
HEH05c	Dangur (centre in 1964 of Dangur wereda & sub-district) (-1964-1997-)	11/36	[MS Ad n]
HEH22	Dangur (Dangvur) 11°22'/35°57' 2375 m	11/35	[Gz]
HEB52c	Dangur wereda (-2003-) in the Metekel zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, with its highest peak in the Belaya plateau.	11/35	[20]
HE...	Dangura (in Metekel awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 35 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-2, with 2 teachers.	11/36?	[Ad]
HER25	Dangura (Dangora) 12°52'/37°06' 1249 m (centre in 1964 of Dawa sub-district) (also historically recorded area)	12/37	[Gz Ad Pa x]
1750s	"A further campaign against the 'Shanqellas' took place in 1758, during the reign of Iyo'as. The forces of one of the principle nobles, Balambaras Eshäté, advanced into the Dangura country near Bäläya, allegedly because the 'Shanqellas' had refused to pay their taxes." [Pankhurst 1997 p 363]		
1930s	In a battle between Patriots and Italians in July 1936, Behona Negussie and Basha Acenief Mersha were captured and hanged. Dimelaw was machine-gunned after killing six Banda soldiers with a rifle snatched from the enemy. The rest of the Patriots were imprisoned. [Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 2 p 87]		
HCL32	Dangure Ticha 06°37'/38°37' 2584 m	06/38	[Gz]
HED63	Dangyadas (Danghiadas) (area)	11/37	[+ WO]
HDS77	Dangyame, see Dangiama		
JDG33	Danihile (area) 966 m	09/40	[WO]
JDR93	Danikel (Danichel) (area)	10/41	[+ WO]
HFC75	Danilo, see Sof Omar		
HEM93	Danis 12°39'/39°37' 1698 m <i>danisa, danissa, danessa</i> (O) kinds of large tree, <i>Dombeya</i> spp., <i>Dombeya schimperiana</i> ; <i>danissa</i> (O) kinds of forest tree, <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> , <i>Dombeya torrida</i> ; <i>dannisa</i> (O) 1. purified honey, white honey /named from trees that produce it/; 2. "fatherhood" ceremony in the Oromo <i>gada</i> system, bringing to conclusion a forty-year cycle	12/39	[Gz]
HCL..	Danisa, south of Kofele There are local people belonging to the Woyo clan of the Arsi Oromo.	06/38	[x]
HDK07	Danisa 09°06'/38°14' 2660 m (with church Mikael)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK19	Danisa 09°12'/38°24' 2657 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK34	Danisa 09°22'/37°56' 2372 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK65	Danisa 09°38'/37°58' 2587 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HCD38	Danise 05°43'/38°15' 1924 m see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[WO Gz]
HBK49	Danissa, G. (area), see under Mega	04/38	[WO]
HDS77	Danjame (Dangiame) <i>Danka</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people	10/38	[+ WO]
HCM..	Danka (valley in Bale) River 11 km south of Dinsho, with a natural bridge over the water.	07/39	[Ca x]

- 1990s Hyrax can be seen there. There is abundant trout in the river. Fishing permits obtained from the Bale Trout Fishing Club specify fly-fishing - spinning rods are forbidden. [Camerapix 1995]
- pict Bale highland .., Eth. Tourist Trade Corp. 1988
p 6 standing /basaltic?/ rocks seen from valley.
- HDE67 Dankache (Dancace), see Denkaka
- HD... Dankaka, see Denkaka
dankara (O) 1. (danqara) bar across a door or gate for bolting it; 2. flirtatious man? /= Italian 'civettone'/; 3. (danqaraa) woods;
dankera (T) fanfare, euphoria
- JDC20 Dankara (Dancara) (area) 1442 m, cf Denkera 08/41 [+ WO]
- HEK81 Dankaz (Danqaz), see Denkez
- ?? Dankora (Dancora) 2190 m ../.. [+ Gu]
dankore: *dankaro* (Sidamo O) *Cynoglossum* sp., herb called "hound's tongue" in English because of its blue colour;
denkoro (dänqoro) (T) stupid, ignorant
- HFD30 Dankore (Dancore, M.) (area) 08/39 [+ WO]
danku, *dhanquu* (O) bifurcated pole used as support for horizontal members of a wall or fence
- HDC51 Dankuleni (Danculeni) (mountain) 1738m 08/36 [WO]
- JBR97 Danle Elei (Doule E.) 05°22'/42°16' 396 m 05/42 [Gz WO Gu]
danno, *dannoo* (O) nape, back of the neck
- HDK12 Danno sub-district (Dano ..) (centre in 1964 = Serdo) 09/37 [Ad 18 n]
(-1964-1997-)
- HDA72 Dannora 08/35 [WO]
dano (O) rot of crops; *dano* (Som) 1. kind of small tree, *Euphorbia tirukalli*; 2. milk half-way in butter-making;
dhano (Som) bitter water, salt
- HCD30 Dano (island) 05°46'/37°33' 1107/1233 m 05/37 [WO Gu Gz]
Island near the western shore of Lake Chamo.
In the early 1970s Paul Henze visited the neighbouring much larger Ganjule island and saw Dano from some distance. "It was large, low, and thickly forested. /The Ganjule *balabat*/ said there were no people on it and it looked as if it had not been inhabited for a long time."
[P B Henze (1977)2001 p 151]
- HCD47c Dano, east of lake Chamo 05/38 [x Ad]
(sub-district & its centre in 1964)
/at this location?/: An early administrative centre. San Marzano reported that it was the seat of a high official in 1919.
- ?? Dano ../.. [20]
In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Dano constituency, in West Shewa zone, had 59 polling stations and 33,542 registered voters of whom 87% cast their votes. Dominating party was UEDF with 19,482 votes and candidate Ato Chale Bekele Horidofa. Second was EPRDF with 5,989 votes and candidate Ato Muleta Dekeru Goride. The remaining 3,806 votes are not explained.
[www.electionsethiopia.org]
Dano Wale, a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people
- KCN35 **Danot** (Danod, Danol, Elmo Dere) 07/45 [Gz x WO]
07°33'/45°17' 672 m (with seasonal waterhole) 110 km inside Ethiopia
(WO map has KCN35 Danol and KCN36 Elmo Dere.)
When the British-held areas in Ogaden were returned to Ethiopia in 1954, an agreement secured the rights of British Somali subjects to entry into the Haud for fourteen years.

Following a violent clash at Danod at the end of 1960, when Ethiopian authorities refused to allow herders from the British colony to draw water, Addis Abeba abrogated the agreement, and border crossing once again became an illegal and hazardous practice. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 173-174] Tribesmen from Somalia attacked the Ethiopian police garrison at Danot on 26 December 1960 and fighting continued for some days until they were forced to retreat. An estimated 3,000 of the Somalis seem to have obtained weapons transported by truck to Danot. [Eth.Herald 1961-01-03/04]

KCN35	Danot sub-district? (1997-)	07/45	[n]
KCN35	Danot wereda (centre in 1964 = Danot)	07/45	[Ad]
<i>dansa, dansaa</i> (O) good, healthy			
HEU..	Dansa (ridge) As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.	13/39	[It]
HDK49	Danse (mountain area), cf Densa 09°25'/38°20' 2593 m (with church Mikael in this Danse?)	09/38	[WO Gz]
HDL30	Danse 09°23'/38°25' 2618 m (with church Maryam to the north-west)	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDA66	Danse (mountains) 08°30'/40°09' 2869 m	08/40	[WO Gz]
HER96 1980s	Dansha 13°31'/37°11' (in northern Gondar awraja) On 7 July 1988, an army column advanced north from its base at Dansha in north Gondar, straight into an ambush laid by the TPLF. The conscripts were in the vanguard: they were caught in a heavily-mined valley with TPLF fighters in the hills on both sides. Which ever way they turned they were cut down by gunfire or blown up by land mines. The TPLF claimed that nearly 3,000 were killed, wounded or captured. TPLF fighters later spoke of their distaste at the carnage. They said that in later engagements TPLF tactics changed, and concentrated on destroying the command unit in a military force. [Evil days, Human Rights Watch, USA 1991]	13/37	[Gz]
1990s	With airport in 1998 but no scheduled regular flights? Unpaved runway, length about 1500 m.		
HDE21	Danshe 08°24'/38°33' 2462 m	08/38	[Gz]
HFC04	Dansheha 13°34'/36°58' 745 m, near code HER94 valley at 13°27'/36°52'	13/36	[Gz]
<i>danu, danuu</i> (O) 1. much, many, abundance; 2. to beat, to strike; 3. drench, cause to be wet			
HDJ19	Danu (area)	09/37	[WO]
HEE93	Danya 11°44'/38°44' 2859 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEF23	Danya 11°04'/39°40' 2179 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDM73	Danye 09°42'/39°38' 2899 m	09/39	[Gz]
JBU84	Danyerrey (Dagnerrei, Dagnarei) (area) Near Somaliland, was occupied by the Italians on 17 October 1935.	05/44	[+ WO It]
JCE19	Danyerrey (Dagnerrei) 05°35'/44°13' 233 m, see under Kelafo	05/44	[+ WO]
JCE21	Danyerrey (Dagnerrei) danyo: <i>dannye</i> (A), <i>danya</i> (T) judge	05/43	[+ WO]
HDK26	Danyo 09°18'/38°05' 2809 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JBU70	Danziou, see Danaiou		